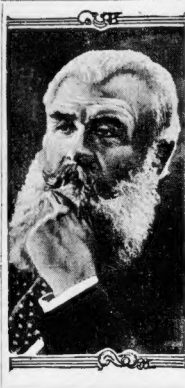




BOSTON AMERICAN

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, APRIL 14, 1913.  
LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NEW ENGLAND,  
DAILY AND SUNDAY



The Richest  
Man in  
Germany

He Has Sixty-three  
Million Dollars,  
and Is Finding  
Out That War  
Costs Money—  
A Very Good  
Thing

Above, dear readers, you see the face of a rich man who has made up his mind that war really IS hell.

He is the German Prince Von Bismarck, his fortune is sixty-three millions of money—and he is a mad prince just now.

You see the German Emperor has tacked many millions to the cost of war, and as the LITTLE people had been taxed all they could stand, the new tax is to be placed upon wealth.

The matter is handled exactly as though the country were at war, big fortunes have to pay their fair share, and this prince must pay a war tax of TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS. Translate that into German money and it makes ten million marks. You can imagine what a prince thinks when he hears that HE must pay ten million marks at one time toward the expense of war.

It was not so in the good OLD times. Then, the little man paid and he went to war and was shot—the big man was exempt from taxes and he did not go to war unless he wanted to, and usually he was NOT shot.

What a fine and useful change to make the big man pay and to make him realize that war is expensive even to those that can afford it. The prince will think seriously about that from now on, and others with big fortunes, with or without titles, will do the same. They'll find some way of bringing about peace if war continues to cost THEM so much.

For the rich men on the average are the intelligent and powerful men.

And intelligent and powerful men will find a way to stop war as soon as they learn that THEY must pay for the war game.

A Great Memorial to Patriotism  
Waits Upon \$40,000

Our Citizens Will Not Allow the Maine Monument to Want for the Last Touch of the Chisel for Many Times that Sum

The beautiful monument which commemorates the battleship Maine stands unfinished in one of the most sightly spots in the great metropolis of the Western World.

This fine tribute to our fighting ship and the 300 American sailors who together found their grave in the dark, unfriendly waters of the harbor of Havana, needs only forty thousand dollars to complete it.

Forty thousand dollars! The profits of a single prize fight! Of a single football game! The gate receipts of one baseball game! The cost of a few fashionable balls! The cost of a single gem that glitters a few times on the bosom of a fashionable woman and then wastes its brilliance in the "dark, unfathomed caves" of a safe deposit vault!

Our patriotic, rich and prodigal citizens will not allow this memorial of a great catastrophe and the beginning of events which increased our world-power and brought liberty, peace and decent government to millions of struggling people, to want for the last touch of the sculptor's chisel, when it will cost but forty thousand dollars!

Standing in its conspicuous place as long as the Republic itself stands, every year it will tell the memory of hundreds of thousands of our country-men concerning an important juncture of our nation's history.

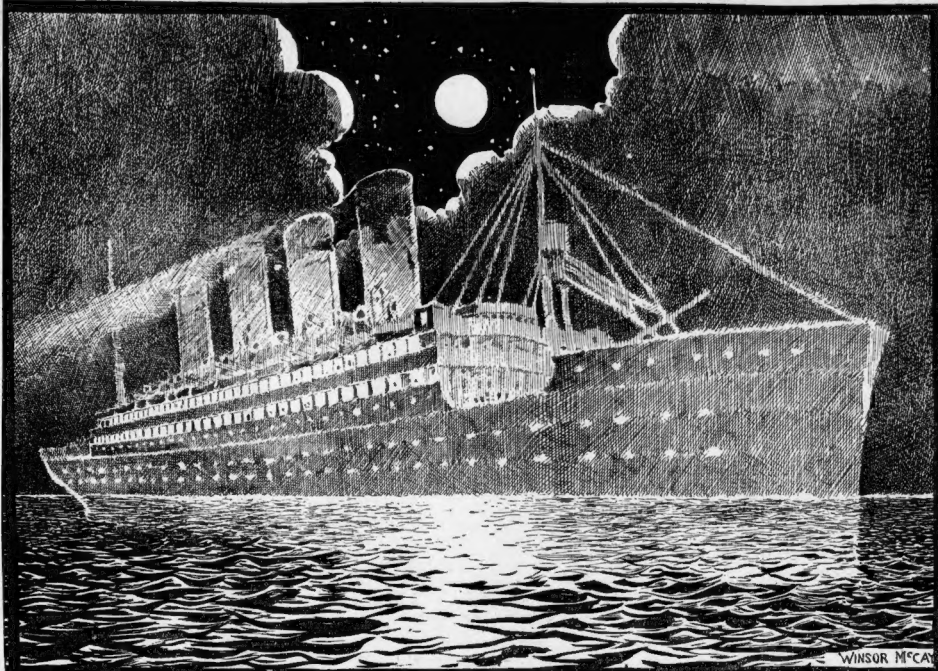
When it is completed, how many men and women who pass will it not turn for a moment from selfish thoughts of pleasure or gain, and remind them of the terrible disaster at Havana, and that their country has a great past, and that this past was watered with blood and sacrifice, which has made a great nation, that is worth preserving by the sacrifice also of a little of their own time and attention to its public affairs!

Shall we begrudge forty thousand dollars to such an inspiration to good citizenship, standing in the second greatest city of the world, tirelessly teaching for all time its lesson, in fair weather and foul, under the sun and the electric arc, by day and night!

William Randolph Hearst will contribute one dollar for every dollar that is raised by public subscription to complete this monument. Will you contribute a little something, Mr. Reader? Will it not be worth in satisfaction to you the price of a ticket to one ball game this year!

If you will send your subscription, large or small, to the Cashier of the Boston American, at 80 Summer Street, Boston, it will be publicly acknowledged.

The Ship That Never Reached Port



One year ago to-day 1,503 lives were lost when the S. S. Titanic, bound for New York, struck an iceberg and sank. The Titanic was then the biggest ship in the world and was on her maiden voyage. Only 703 persons were saved in the ship's boats. Major

Archibald Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Colonel John Jacob Astor, W. T. Stead and Jacques Futrelle were some of the heroes who gave up their lives to save others.

The Story of the Titanic—Lost a Year Ago Today

A YEAR ago the great passenger steamer Titanic, the highest achievement in palatial ocean architecture the world has ever known, went to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean with 1,503 men, women and children. Only 703 of the total company that left Southampton at noon April 10, 1912, were saved.

In many American and European cities anniversary ceremonies were held yesterday and today, and the Titanic Memorial Lighthouse Tower will be formally dedicated at New York tomorrow, when Bishop Doane and a notable company will take part in memorial services for the dead.

Never in the long story of the sea has such a disaster been recorded. For the number and prominence of the victims, the manner of the wrecking of the great ship and the vast treasure that the wreck cost, it stands without a fellow in the great list of marine disasters.

The world had never seen such an ocean palace as the Titanic. She was built for the White Star Line at a cost, including her furnishings, of \$10,000,000. She lay in the water 88½ feet. Fifteen stories high she went from the keel, and her gross displacement was 65,000 tons. In her vast bulk were staterooms fitted for kings, saloons and dining quarters that exhausted the art of the decorator; entertainment rooms and "playgrounds"—in fact, everything that fancy could suggest or money buy for the luxury and comfort of seagoing passengers able to pay the price. She had everything.

Except—

Lifelines enough to take the passengers from this mammoth fairy ship in the event of disaster. But sixteen of the frail little craft held place along her decks. There might have been more, but they would have taken up space needed for luxuries and for the latest fads and fancies of the sea. Built to give luxury to 2,500 souls, she was only equipped to save 1,600 of them in case of need.

That, in a nutshell, is the story of the human life cost of the appalling catastrophe.

Fully in keeping with the character of the ship was the brilliant company on board. It was the maiden voyage of the great ship. She was to cross the ocean for the first time on a voyage that would be one to be read in the future history of the sea. Fashion, finance and science vied for place aboard on the maiden trial.

There was Colonel John Jacob Astor, multimillionaire, and his fair young bride, Isidor Straus, George B. Widener of Philadelphia were on the list. Major

Archibald W. Butt, personal aide to President Taft, was a passenger. Benjamin Guggenheim, of the millionaire smelting family, and his family were there. Clarence Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Harper, Washington A. Roehling of the millionaire bridge that made the Brooklyn Bridge; Jacques Futrelle, the writer; William T. Stead, eminent journalist and publisher, of London; Francis D. Millet, one of the world's famous artists; J. B. Thayer, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railroad; Henry B. Harris, the theatrical producer, and a score more of persons known internationally for wealth, social position or accomplishment, in some important field, were included in the passenger list.

The jewels of the women alone were worth \$5,000,000, as they stepped on board ship.

How, Scoring Warnings, They Flew to Their Death

With mirth and music and the most elaborate entertainment of the sea's whole calendar, this magnificent company, they stepped on board ship. They were told of nearly 2,500 steerage passengers below decks, went speeding along at the highest rate. The Titanic was built for twenty-two knots an hour. She was out for a record. J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, was aboard and he told Captain E. J. Smith to keep the ship under full way that she might hold her place for speed along with luxury.

On the day the engines were called upon for more work. The number of revolutions increased. The propellers, churned the harder and on Sunday night at 10 o'clock the ship was making all the time that was in her.

There had come from the America during the day, the wireless warning that "vagrant laborers were loitering along the northern route. The warning was received and forgotten. In the restaurants and dining rooms a brilliant company lingered late over the waiters and the waiters in the crowd were men played for high stakes. In the bowels of the orchestra played, men and women danced and the notes of an operetta came to add to the pleasure of the evening. Captain

Smith had gone to the table as a dinner guest. The quarter-master on the bridge, at 11:40 o'clock heard the sudden cry of the man in the crow's nest: "berg ahead!"

The End of It All, and "Women and Ismay First"

The screw was suddenly thrown to starboard. It was too late. The Titanic "side-swiped" a mammoth iceberg ahead with the full weight of her 65,000 tons. Mass, multiplied by velocity, the men of figures tell us, represents impact, and the top speed made the ship hit this mass of ice with the force of a blow of 1,161,000 foot tons. No armored ship, however thickly coated, could have stood that blow.

Yet there was small apparent shock.

The engines stopped, the water rushed into the boiler rooms, the bottom was ripped off. The "water tight" compartments supposed to be able to float the ship by the closing of bulkheads if an accident happened to any part of the ship, had buckled and refused to close.

The Titanic was doomed.

Half the company were asleep; the other half making merry. The women of the first and second class were hurried to the deck. Life preservers were strapped on them. The life boats were swung up. Men from the engine room, running like rats from a cage, seized one boat and put off. The order of the sea followed, it was women and children first. The order was generally obeyed. J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the line that owned the boat, was the notable and shining exception to the rule of the sea.

together and we will die together," she said, and arms around them went back to meet their fate.

The story of the night grows monotonous with heroism. Henry B. Harris, Charles M. Hays, Videner, Thayer, William T. Stead, Benjamin Guggenheim, Washington Roehling, Jacques Futrelle, and scores of other MEN joined the hero class.

Out in the sea the life boats tossed about with the sea that made up the line of saved. Men fought to save themselves on rafts. They froze in the icy water. At 1:30 o'clock the great ship turned her stern into the air and went to the bottom. The life boats, hastily rowed out to avoid getting caught in the vortex and sucked under, watched the great ship as she went to her deep sea funeral. Then, without clothing, and without food, the miserable company, distracted with the sight of disaster and death, cruised in the open sea until there might come help.

The Rescue and How Carpathia Came to Save

Eighty miles away, Captain Arthur Henry Rostron of the Carpathia, got the wireless call. He turned his ship to the north, swung out his boats, had his stewards prepare hot coffee and clothing, and went dashing to the rescue. Through the ice went his boat. An hour after the Titanic went to the bottom she slowed down in a sea of ice to pick up the survivors.

It would take a volume to tell the details of the rescue. Congress summarized it in a vote of thanks and a gold medal for Rostron. The ship reached New York on the night of April 18 with the survivors and made her silent way up to the city white flags floated at her mast.

Then came the sending of undertakings ships from Halifax. The cable ship Mackay-Bennett cruised about the spot and picked up scores of bodies. Among them was the body of Colonel John Jacob Astor. After a week of search the search was abandoned. Ships passing the spot found and sent dead bodies on an iceberg along the northern track.

THE LONG SEAM  
By MINNA IRVING

WHEN I am tired of daily tasks  
That never seem to end,  
I feel within my weary soul  
The past and present blend.  
The sunbeams of the long ago  
Once more around me gleam,  
I am a little girl again,  
And stitching up a seam.

I hear the ancient clock tick-back—  
How slow the minutes go!  
I run the needle in my thumb,  
The threads—It tangles so.  
The lilacs beckon at the door,  
The blue-birds scold and scream,  
All bidding me come out to play  
While stitching up the seam.

I often fancied as I sewed  
The length of man's life,  
Was snowy silk or satin, wrought  
With silver-glow and vine.

And I was grown to womanhood,  
And lovely as a dream,  
And, lo! upon my wedding dress  
Was stitching up the seam.

But still my little hand would ache,  
The silken threads would fall;  
The seam was, oh! so very long,  
And stitching up the seam.

A dish of fruit and cream,  
Or slice of cake awaited me  
For stitching up the seam.

This life is like a seam that we  
Too often try to shirk;  
The garment's perfect while we de-  
pend on our faithful work;  
And when we finish it at last,  
And cross the Jordan stream,  
The Lord will give us our reward  
According to the seam.









For Eighteen Years an Exclusive Talking Machine House.  
 " " Mail Orders Specialty " "  
 117 Tremont St. Boston

## GARMENT MAKERS' STRIKE NOW IN ITS TWELFTH WEEK

The garment makers' strike is now in the twelfth week, with 2,400 workers still out. The strike committee received a check for \$700 today from the trade union of New York and with it came a message that a further draft for \$14,000 would be sent from New York within twenty-four hours.

The delegation which went from New York to New York sat in the unions there for help telegraphed to the meeting of today's committee.

"Thirty thousand organized tailors New York vote person assessment from twenty cents a week per member to aid union workers." This will yield, the leaders say, \$3,000 a week.

## HENRY SIEGEL Co.

Months of Preparation Were Required for This

## Sale of Wall Papers

125 to 180 Wall Papers—For bedrooms, in all the new desirable styles, including cretonne effects, satin ribbon and floral cretons, jaspers and chambrays and hundreds of other dainty designs.

Pretty Cut-Out Borders to match, yard . . . . . 4c Up

45 to 55 Imported and Domestic

Wall Papers—Great cloth and

32c

4,000

Rolls of Newest

Wall

Papers, in dark

and medium colors

strips, for

Pennants for Saturday

Patriot's Day.

Saturday is the time you will

see your Paul Revere pen-

nants now being distributed

on the Sunday AMERICAN

today before you forget.

\$1.00 value for 20c.

To Give Dollar for Dollar.

William Randolph Hearst will give a

dollar for every dollar contributed by

the people. This means that he stands ready

to pay \$20,000 towards the deficit if the

American people will contribute the other

\$20,000.

Everybody remembers the national

contributions to the Maine Memorial Fund

that in 1909 were received, until the

fund reached \$14,000.

The contract has been exceeded, but

the New York Art Commission, by

granting the memorial the floor in

action in America, required certain addi-

tions. Magnificent gates to the mem-

orial entrance were suggested by the

Art Commission, and since change with-

out \$40,000. The Memorial Commis-

sion has made these additions and there

is a deficit.

A single gift may pay it, but the mem-

orial is a gift of the whole nation to

the memory of the battle of Maine.

The Memorial Committee felt that the

people would not pay for the gift of the

Memorial, and so it is to the people that

this appeal is made today.

People Are Responding.

The people of New England are re-

sponding nobly. The patriotic school

children are sending in their pennies.

The AMERICAN boys everywhere will

contribute ten cents, a quarter, fifty cents

or a dollar to complete the memorial to

the nation's hero.

## SCORE FOSS AS VETOS BURIED IN THE HOUSE

In a sensational debate in the House today, Representative Clarence Barnes of

Massachusetts, a Republican, accused Governor

Foss of violating salary increase bills to

secure political capital for himself.

The matter under the discussion before

the House was Governor Foss' veto of a

bill to establish the office and salary of

the chief deputy sheriff in attendance

upon the Superior Court of Suffolk

County. Democrats as well as Repu-

licans urged that the bill be passed over

the Governor's veto. No one defended

the veto. The bill was passed, with-

standing the objections of the Governor

by the remarkable vote of 177 yeas to 19

noes.

Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan

of East Boston and Clarence Barnes of

Massachusetts led the fight to override

the veto. Representative Barnes said:

"Each branch of the Legislature has

passed upon the merits of this matter.

"The members here should not allow the

matter to be held up by the pious of

one man who is only seeking political

capital for himself."

The vetoed bill now goes to the Sen-

ate.

DISLOCATES NECK

PITCHING BALL

ADAM, April 15.—While trying to

emulate the pitcher Joe Wood, of Cin-

cinnati, a young man, aged 19, dis-

located his neck. The victim, who is

now unable to raise his head without

pain, is in the hospital at the Boston

police station. His father is attending him.

Penalties for Saturday

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out \$40,000. The Memorial Commis-

sion has made these additions and there

is a deficit.

## GIVE TODAY TO COMPLETE FUND FOR THE MAINE SHAF

REMEMBER THE MAINE

COUPON.

Maine Memorial Editor,

Boston AMERICAN,

No. 30 Summer Street,

Boston, Mass.

Enclosed please find . . . . .

my contribution to be used

to complete the great "Remember

the Maine" Memorial that

stands in Central Park, New York—a

gift of the whole na-

tion to the memory of the

mariners of the battleship

Maine.

Signed . . . . .

Address . . . . .

City . . . . .

State . . . . .

Post Office . . . . .

Country . . . . .

Enclosed please find . . . . .

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City . . . . .

State . . . . .

Post Office . . . . .

## HENRY SIEGEL Co.

SPECIAL LUNCH IN OUR RESTAURANT—FIFTH FLOOR

Wednesday, the 3d Big Day of

## Furniture Week

We've got a right to crow about this Furniture Sale—Nothing like it ever

has previously been known in a New England Store—The selling is tremendous—The en-

thusiasm is contagious for each succeeding day "hangs up" new selling records.

But we expected just such a response as we're getting for it is an established fact that all furniture sold by this store must

be of a high standard, and when we name prices like these it's only natural that the response should be country-wide.

This \$100 Fumed Oak Library Suite in Genuine Leather -- \$60

The Davenport is over 6 ft. long; sold in separate pieces if desired.

Solid Mahogany 7-Piece \$45 Dining Room Set . . . . .

The table has a 44-inch top, solid mahogany, claw feet. Sold separately for \$21.50. The chairs are solid mahogany, upholstered in genuine leather. Sold separately, \$10.00. The name outfit is Colonial design, 7 pieces.

\$50.00

This Bed Outfit

Upholstered in genuine Spanish leather, finished in mahogany. The set of three pieces, as pictured above, for . . . . .

\$75

This Massive \$130 Library Set

Upholstered in genuine Spanish leather, finished in mahogany. The set of three pieces, as pictured above, for . . . . .

\$75

This \$20 Box \$10.00 Spring for . . . . .

A Sensational Spring 66 Heavy Steel Springs, thickly covered on top with layers of felt. One week required for delivery.

\$10.00

Kindel Folding Bed and Davinette

Mahogany finish frames, in green velvet, full sofa bed. Davinette in turned oak, imitation brown Spanish leather. . . . .

\$35

A Fortunate Purchase of a Surplus Stock is Responsible for the Splendid Savings in This

Sale of Pictures

We can't quote the firm's name we bought these pictures from, but we can tell you that they are the biggest jobbers in New England.

\$5.00 and \$4.00

Richmond, Pa.

and \$4.00

Richmond, Pa.

and \$4.00

Richmond, Pa.

and \$4.00

Richmond, Pa.

and \$4.00

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Richmond, Pa.

and \$4.00

## Join Our Furniture Club.

We will furnish your home complete or in part on convenient terms. This may be done by joining our FURNITURE CLUB. For particulars and further information consult or write our Department of Accounts on the 4th Floor. NO CLUB FEE REQUIRED.

Wednesday, the 3d Big Day of

## Furniture Week

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has previously been known in a New England Store—The selling is tremendous—The en-

thusiasm is contagious for each succeeding day "hangs up" new selling records.

But we expected just such a response as we're getting for it is an established fact that all furniture sold by this store must

be of a high standard, and when we name prices like these it's only natural that the response should be country-wide.





## RENSHAW WEDS LILLA GILBERT AND MILLIONS

NEW YORK, April 15.—Whispering speculations Miss Lilla Gilbert, the \$15,000,000 heiress, may have had as to the qualifications of her "ideal man," the few friends who witnessed her marriage to Howard Price Renshaw at her mother's home today decided the groom lived up to the speculations as excellent proof.

Revels of Miss Gilbert's friends had never met the groom. They had read of the peculiar speculations Miss Gilbert had in a moment of day dreaming conceived. They were greatly surprised when they saw her leaning upon the arm of a stranger, follow six feet tall, whose every feature proclaimed him the well groomed man of the world.

This was her ideal man:  
Six feet tall, brunette, clean shaven, firm jaw. Thick hair curled over left ear, and ears close to head. A Republican, Episcopally and a money maker. Straight nose; large and intelligent, but not egotistical eyes. Good rider; fond of athletics; fond of animals; budding dental ideas about pigs and poultry. Must like tennis in his tea and wear his clothes like John Dwyer.

This is the man she wed:  
Six feet tall, slightly stooped, reddish hair and mustache; firm jaw; hair cut short, and a curl in it, curls close to head. A Democrat, Episcopally and never earlier a dollar in his life. Aquiline nose; brown eyes, not large, but keen and well. Neg. Good player; ardent hunter; fond of horses and dogs; sheltered dentition of lower about pigs and poultry. Doesn't drink tea nor admire John Dwyer's clothes.

**Make Your  
Blood Pure**

By taking THE SPRING MEDICINE

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Made from Roots, Bark, Herbs and other vegetable ingredients.

**MRS. HOWARD PRICE  
RENSHAW, \$15,000,  
000 bride, who gave up her  
perfect dream ideal to wed  
an imperfect up-State New  
Yorker today.**



**\$10,000 FOR FISHERIES.**

With the chairman of the committee Representative Courtney Crocker, as the lone dissenter, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House today reported favorably on a bill appropriating \$10,000 to be expended under the direction of the Commission on Fisheries and Game in increasing the supply of food and game fish.

## ANOTHER BIG BOOK BARGAIN BY AMERICAN

The Boston American, as previously announced, now has another bargain in books for its readers.

Last year the Boston American distributed many thousands of dictionaries at 50 cents each, which was considered the greatest bargain ever offered. Our price for this useful set of books is even a greater surprise than was the dictionary offer.

The price of the large cyclopaedia sets is usually so high—from \$50 to \$100—that they are always sold on the installment plan. The publishers of Everybody's Cyclopaedia took advantage of these facts, and from a revision of all these various large and good cyclopaedias they have compiled all that is good—all that is necessary—and have merely eliminated or condensed that which would be of interest to a specialist or technical student.

Everybody's Cyclopaedia is beyond doubt the most useful set of books on earth. It is fully illustrated with beautiful colored plates, full-page and double-page reproductions, and full pictures. It represents the equivalent of a valuable library of reference and text books for everybody.

These sets are too bulky to be sent by mail, but out-of-town readers can have them for the same amount, \$1.98, the set to be sent by express, shipping charges to be paid by the receiver.

**Paul Revere Pennants  
For Patriots' Day—Saturday  
Bring in Your Coupon Today**  
And get one of the handsome Paul Revere pennants now being given with the coupon from the Sunday American and 20c. Worth \$1.00—correct, Continental Army colors—handsomely embossed—universally worn—fast—water 30x35 in. You can't afford to wait for these. They are going fast!

## MILLIONAIRE MARTIN HELD BY KIDNAPERS

LONDON, April 15.—Joseph Witherforce Martin, the missing Memphis, Tenn., millionaire, who was supposed to have been slain, is alive and is held captive by a band of kidnapers.

Detectives working under William J. Burns were the first to strike the trail and came within an eye of reaching Martin, but the kidnapers had been tipped off and fled, taking their captive with them.

However, Mr. Burns said he was sure that Martin would be recovered alive and turned over to his relatives within twelve hours.

Following the visit of a mysterious woman to the house of J. Lockhart Anderson, Mr. Martin's friend, detectives went to a rooming house in London, where the woman said, that Martin had been detained for some days.

## RELIABLE POINTS ON HEALTH AND BEAUTY

**WHEN YOU ARE "BEN-DOWN"**—At the first signs of weak health, "ben-down," your appetite, rest, action, sleeping and that tired, drooping, overcasted feeling remind you of the signs and of feeling that you are nearly not good better. At this point of the day you should neglect taking a good tonic to fortify the blood and build up the body with strength and energy. No better tonic has been found than the great old-fashioned one made at home at small cost by dissolving a small amount of Kuppenheimer's hair and skin tonic in water and use it as a full-dress. A Kuppenheimer's hair and skin tonic will do wonders for those who feel "all over the place" and who are in need of more or less tonic, and it doesn't know just what the medicine is.

**HOW TO SHAMPOO**—Get an original bottle of Kuppenheimer's hair and skin tonic. It is not only a hair tonic, but a skin tonic, and it is a little bit of a tonic for the whole body. It contains a wealth of rich, soothing, cleansing and healthy ingredients, and it is a little bit of a tonic for the whole body. It contains a wealth of rich, soothing, cleansing and healthy ingredients, and it is a little bit of a tonic for the whole body.

**WHEN AGE-MARKERS APPEAR**—The signs of a healthy, active complexion in years of you use a plain Kuppenheimer's hair and skin tonic. It is not only a hair tonic, but a skin tonic, and it is a little bit of a tonic for the whole body. It contains a wealth of rich, soothing, cleansing and healthy ingredients, and it is a little bit of a tonic for the whole body.



## We've Not Been Awarded a Carnegie Medal or Nobel Prize

But we've won something infinitely better. We've won the confidence of the public—the only foundation on which a great and lasting success can ever be built.

People have come to know this Live Store not only as the greatest value-giving institution of its kind in New England, but also as the store that never loses interest in a customer's welfare from the time he first crosses our threshold.

This interest is made manifest in the care we take to see that you are properly fitted and entirely pleased before you leave the store, and is further expressed in our guarantee of complete and lasting satisfaction with every purchase.

The interest we take in the welfare of our customers leads us to feature

## Kuppenheimer Clothes

There may be better clothes than these made by somebody, somewhere, but we've never been able to find any such, though we frequently read about them in the papers. The Kuppenheimer label stands for the highest achievement in ready-to-wear clothes, yet our prices are very moderate for these splendid garments—

**\$18 \$20 Up to \$35**

Good Clothes From Other Good Makers

**\$12.50 \$15.00**

Open Friday Evening This Week—Closed Saturday

## Kennedy's

Summer and Hawley Sts.

New England's Largest, Livest, Leading Men's Store

## A Question of Taste

When it comes right down to a question of taste, you will agree that **PFAFF'S BEER** has the pleasantest flavor of any BEER in the market.

The fact is doubly important when you know that **PFAFF'S BEER** is brewed under the strictest hygienic conditions.

Only the best ingredients go into **PFAFF'S BEER**. The very best water is utilized in the brewing.

Delightful to the taste—agreeable to your system's requirements—you will find **PFAFF'S BEER** the ideal BEER from every point of view.

The only sure way to know **PFAFF'S BEER** is to try it yourself.



Best Brewed  
Because  
Brewed Best

SEND FOR PRICES  
MASSACHUSETTS BREWERY COMPANY  
28-29 Hawley Street, Boston  
Telephone Main 8700

Advertise Your Wants in the Boston American



## The Dingbat Family

### A Little Bit of Very Futurist Art

Copyright, 1913, by the National News Association

## By Herriman



## Dauntless Durham of the U. S. A.

### Desmond Is Snatched from the Tango Tea to the Police Station

Copyright, 1913, by the National News Association

### By Hershfield



## Polly and Her Pals

### *You Can't Blame Pa. at That*

Copyright, 1913, by the National News Association

**By Cliff Sterrett**

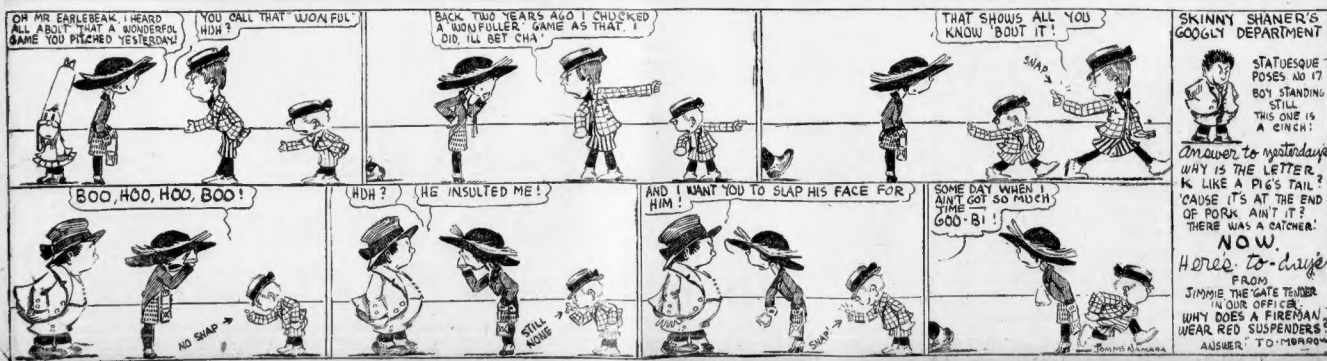


## Us Boys

### Eaglebeak Is Safe from Skinny Shaner

Copyright, 1913, by the National News Association

**By Tom McNamara**









## Silk Hat Harry's Divorce Suit

### *What's in a Name? Everything*

By Tad



## Right Off the Bat

By RILEY.

**H**ERE'S a problem for you bleacherites and other masters of "inside baseball":

It is the last of the eighth. The Yankees have one run. The Red Sox have none. Two men are out. Joe Wood is on the base. Tim Lincecum is at bat. Soxer has hit safely three times straight. He is a .255 batter. Lewis, next in order, has not fared as safe hit. He is a .253 batter.

Would you rely on psychology and mathematics, figure that Speaker is very unlikely to make the fourth cut and pitch to him?

Or, would you pass up the 385 batter and play for the 285 man? Before answering, you want to take a moment to learn that he will hit than you put to Speaker, while it seems more likely that he will hit than that Lewis will, if he gets a chance, and if Speaker does hit he will come drive in only one run and lose the game.

The first game of the series "Cannon" did not do a whole lot of business and it's a matter, and don't you forget the game.

**A**FTER watching "Strong" and now down the Sox field, you may wonder what the purpose of the game was.

If you let speaker drive in Wood  
to get to 8th near bridge, where if  
Lombardi will have 2 in his second  
beat at 10:10 a.m. and the well

[illegible]

**C**ALDWELL and the problem in the court's mind of the Six-Yank's game last day. He answered by passing on Speaker. Then Lewis took it, winning the

CHANCY has been in the bank to how to pay it. He has given a cover estimate of what it appears to be a very organized individual at home by the way.

**THE** Yankees are a much improved team this year," was

**President McAlister** commenced the



**2**

**THAMES**

**A new madras for**

for  
25¢

**Triangle**  
**Madras Collars**  
Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co.  
Troy, N. Y.

## CHANCE IS EAGER TO TAKE PLACE IN LINE-UP

SIDELIGHTS ON RED SOX WIN OVER YANKEES

By A. H. C. MITCHELL

[illegible][illegible]

## Amateur Wrestlers in Title Contests on Mat Tonight

TWO N. R. A. A. U. wrestling championships will be held at the Armory this evening. The list of entries is as follows: The greatest exhibition of amateur and freshmen wrestlers ever contested in the local arena.

TWO OF THE B. Y. M. C. is scheduled to take place tonight at 7:30 p. m. at the Armory. The list of entries is as follows: The greatest exhibition of amateur and freshmen wrestlers ever contested in the local arena.

to want these Jack McEwen and his wife to move to the town of Westmore and out of this town. The McEwen's are expected to pay the expenses of all the children. Average family of the present day is four children. How can they get out to start this life? Some of the Board of Education have a plan. They want to have the McEwen's take care of the children. The McEwen's are expected to pay the expenses of all the children. The McEwen's are expected to pay the expenses of all the children. The McEwen's are expected to pay the expenses of all the children.

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE**  
 M. M. ... ..  
 M. M. ... ..  
 M. M. ... ..  
 M. M. ... ..  
**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**  
 M. M. ... ..  
 M. M. ... ..  
 M. M. ... ..  
 M. M. ... ..

---

**EW**

**RED-MAN**

A  
NEW  
STYLE

BELLWOOD

2 for  
25  
Cents

IN ALL GOOD STORES NOW.  
**FARI & WILSON**  
MAKERS OF THE BEST PRODUCT.

## Wet Grounds Again Force the Pilgrim Team to Lay Idle

**PHILADELPHIA, April 15**—One of the best of us, the Philadelphia Phillies, is back in the field after a 10-day layoff because of a cold. The team's pitcher, Steve Carlton, was hit by a line drive in the right arm during a game with the Cincinnati Reds yesterday. Carlton was hit in the arm, but he was not hurt. He will be back in the field today.

ANDERSON IS  
10 TO 8 CHOICE  
IN BROWN ROUT

[illegible]

### WIN FOR GRAYS.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**  
At Cleveland.

**At St. Louis**

St. Louis 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7  
(1) 52 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 5  
League Western and New, West, Gen  
and South

**At Washington.**  
Washington, D. C. 1904

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
**At Chicago.**

Pittsburgh 2 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 3 15

## SMITH KNOCKED OUT BY YOUNG DOBBINS

WESTFIELD, April 15. Young John Smith, of New York, knocked out Charles White, of New York, in the seventh round of the Whip City Athletic Club. White, manager of a ring, sent a telegram to coordinate that he was unable to appear in a report of a known Smith who was wanted was twenty pounds lighter than Smith.

# EL CHO

**10 CENT CIGAR**  
The King of the 10 cent  
cigar is New England. Taste  
of choice great. Ex-  
tra good in small boxes.  
Dillon & Pies. Mr.

The Pick  
of them all

The test of tobacco comes when you gentlemen smoke it or chew it. We've made PICK PLUG CUT Tobacco so good that you are sure to prefer it.

Coupon of value in each package

1 3/4 CIGARS 50c

Lagard & Myers Tobacco Co.

[illegible][illegible]



ways so delicious, so fresh,  
easy to get? Saves you  
money, too.

Telephone your grocer for

**DRAKE'S**

1964

J. E. TYNER, Chemist, Washington, D. C.



## Henry M. Whitney On the New England Railroad Situation

## Situation

As an investment it practically  
ment at the price named. Why,  
y not have stood shoulder to  
t. Tuttle in the request that the  
ed to apply the common prin-  
to its operations?  
ey not do it now, knowing that

essential? Why should they not be, as representing the people and themselves request the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit the Railroad to increase its rates so as to be able to pay its running expenses, charges and taxes, and a dividend, say 6%, upon the stock and that for the future development of an "absolute necessity" by the

the reputation of the Board of  
Commissioners for the State of Massa-  
chusetts stood very high in the  
public guardians of a most firm  
expected to see to it that jus-  
tice was done.  
fallen from this high estate?  
come so permeated with politics

but one side and cater to the public where they should be the of the People for their best e have the right to expect this ce.

necessary to be done to establish Boston & Maine Railroad is to the common principles of busi- tions. Let it be understood that Massachusetts are willing to have

in this position and the whole of the Road has grown to be so large but a very small percentage of the transportation of a ton of passengers carried to give the roads for all purposes. A tenth per mile on the freight carried for all the passengers carried to the detriment of the Road.

It would be least felt, would be the Road an additional income could reinstate their credit and so on in the way that the Director believe to be an "absolute

an increase, however, in the  
and be asking the State to make  
investment. But if it is agreed  
ity be raised to the extent that  
we revenue sufficient to justify  
investing money in the enterprise,  
cessary for them to do so, be-  
ce by the people of this policy  
and its securities to the investing

who criticise the management  
thing should be done to lift the  
load out of the mira, until a  
management is effected. But even  
contemplation the office would  
reactive to a man of the ability  
position, if it were understood  
policy of the State were in har-

Policy herein advocated. Men of  
ed would be much more likely  
orably if the Corporation were  
weak, financially.  
to lift the Boston & Maine out  
without the people of the State  
allow the revenues to be in-  
creasing with increased costs of  
s, would be imposing an almost

upon any manager, and would discourage the man, whom the want, from taking this position. Manager of a great Railroad, very high. Very likely he has in his investments outside of provinces. He is a broad-minded, far-sighted man. But Mr. Mellen, can perform miracles in these not to be expected to. He cannot

into a surplus, save in accord  
able laws of trade so clearly set  
t of the Directors of the Cham-

would see to it that the money purpose was forthcoming. He public would do its duty by the see that the desired improve- Mr. Nathan Matthews, and no right to claim that Mr. Mellen duty until it can be clearly public has not failed in theirs. a great and solemn responsi- the Chamber of Commerce. The

they not tell the people frankly the only remedy for this existing situation of things is to allow them revenues in the ordinary way, request the Interstate Commerce permit this to be done.

**Y. M. WHITNEY.**





# The Americanism of Thomas Jefferson Is the Best Democracy---Let the Democratic Party Follow It for Its Own Benefit and for the Benefit of the Nation

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The Post publishes the following:  
To the Editor of the Washington Post—Sir:

Mr. Wilson lately revived the ancient Federalist custom of a speech to the assembled Representatives in Congress, personally instructing them upon their duties and obligations to the Administration.

It seems to me that the significance of this Presidential performance has been largely overlooked.

Is it not worthy of note that the last President to indulge in this formal procedure was John Adams, the last Federalist President, and that the first President to dispense with this ceremonious custom was Thomas Jefferson, the first Democratic President?

In the early days of this Republic there were two distinct lines of thought in the politics of the country, and two distinct bodies of citizens supporting these lines of thought.

On the one hand were the Democratic Republicans, who believed both in the letter and in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, who were convinced that a new order of things was both advisable and advantageous, that the old established systems of government by a superior class were failures, and that government by all the people was not only the most just and righteous, but the most practical and successful form of government that could be devised.

On the other hand were the Federalists, who regarded radical innovations in government as more or less dangerous and believed that for the American Government to be entirely safe and sound it must be modelled largely upon the established forms of government in the older European countries.

This division of opinion and policy, even among patriots, at that early date, was entirely natural and temperamental. Men of conservative thought, like Hamilton, were Federalists, and believed in the established order of things. Men of original and adventurous thought, like Jefferson, believed in a new and better order of things and dreamed of a greater and nobler nation than had ever been known, built on the firm foundations of justice and equality, of liberty and opportunity.

These dreams have come true, but in those early days there was not sufficient experience in popular government to guide all men to a confidence in the new order of things, and so the Federalists, with their belief in the established order of things, continued for a while to form a formidable party.

At this day Federalists still exist, but not in sufficient numbers to form a separate party, and so they are found scattered through the other parties and sometimes in commanding positions in one of the other parties.

The distinguishing mark of the Federalists from the beginning has been their special admiration for, and confidence in, the English system of government. Hamilton, the real creator of the Federalist party, carried an inclination to incorporate the English procedure into our American form of government so far that he was accused by Jefferson of a secret desire to make the United States a monarchy.

We can hardly believe that even the most extreme Federalist would have been willing to go to that length, but most certainly the Federalists as a whole were apparently unable to understand and appreciate the beauty, the simplicity, the humanity and the practicability of Jefferson's distinctively American ideas, and turned invariably to the more aristocratic and aristocratic methods of the mother country.

The Federalist method of a speech by the President to Congress was a mere adaptation of the British usage of a speech to Parliament from the Throne.

The aristocratic Adams approved it and practised it.

But Thomas Jefferson, who founded the Democratic party and introduced into American political life the simplicity which has since characterized it, adopted the modest democratic method of writing a message to Congress, expressing his views and offering suggestions for legislation.

It is a singular thing that for one hundred and thirteen years great Democrats, from Andrew Jackson to Grover Cleveland, and great Republicans, from Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt, should have followed the simple, modest and democratic method of Thomas Jefferson, and that only in the Democratic administration of our day is return made in this Presidential speech to the ceremonious and somewhat spectacular procedure of the close of the eighteenth century.

President Wilson in the introduction of his speech to Congress explained his somewhat sensational performance by stating that he wished to show that "a President was a human being."

Since the time of John Adams there has been no one in public life, except Mr. Wilson, who believed that a President could possibly be considered anything else than a human being.

If, however, Mr. Wilson's suspicion is correct, and there has lately arisen among independent and intelligent American citizens a belief that there is something superhuman and supernatural about a President, Mr. Wilson has effectively dispelled that superstition by proving that a President can possess all the purely human weakness, including vanity and a craving for newspaper notoriety.

The significance and importance, however, of President Wilson's performance lie mainly in the Federalistic flavor of it and in the possible con-

sequences to the American nation of a chief executive with a Federalistic viewpoint.

The idea that a ruler must occasionally reveal himself to the people or to their representatives in order to prove that he is merely human is a charmingly Federalistic conception.

The disposition to revert to the formality and ceremony of the old-established English system is another characteristic indication of a Federalistic frame of mind.

This mental disposition is not so vital unless it is indicative of the peculiar inability of the old-time Federalist to understand and appreciate the immense superiority of our own American ideas and institutions—unless it expresses an unfortunate and unwarrantable tendency to over-estimate the notably inferior institutions of foreign nations, particularly of England.

The fear that Mr. Wilson's Federalistic frame of mind may threaten exactly this danger is strengthened by other of Mr. Wilson's actions and utterances.

Mr. Wilson gained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy by an essay which contended flagrantly in the face of fact that the English Parliamentary form of government was superior to the American Congressional system.

The very obvious and almost universally admitted truth is that there is no such practical and efficient system in the world as our American Congressional system, with its committee organization.

As a matter of fact, England at this day, in order to perform her pressing governmental business, is compelled to modify her Parliamentary system which Mr. Wilson so admired, and to consider the adaptation and adoption of the American system which Mr. Wilson so disparaged and despised.

To be sure, this essay of Mr. Wilson's was written some time ago, and might be considered an early and outgrown expression of a Federalistic affection for England were it not that Mr. Wilson has only comparatively recently delivered an address in which he declares that he gets his information on world events from the columns of the London Weekly Times.

The London Times proudly advertises this utterance in a circular which reads as follows: "Some short time ago President Woodrow Wilson, when speaking at the annual dinner of Bankers of New York, said:

"To get the news of the world I subscribe for the weekly edition of the London Times."

The manager of the London Times then proceeds to dilate upon his departments of "world news and world BUSINESS," and closes with the polite suggestion that the "enclosed form should be used by intending subscribers."

Certainly the London Times is, or at least once was, an excellent paper, but there is no publication on the face of the earth so completely and absolutely saturated with the English prejudices toward all other countries, and toward America in particular, as the London Times.

In view of which it is astonishing, if not alarming, to American citizens to think that their Chief Executive gets his "news of the world," and to a certain extent his views of the world and his views of business, from the columns of this biased English journal.

Some American citizens are followers of Jefferson and have studied the attitude of England in Jefferson's time during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Other American citizens are disciples of Abraham Lincoln and have read of the acts and animus of England during the War of the Rebellion.

All of these citizens will wonder what effect this prejudiced English information on "politics" and "business" from a colored English source will have upon the mind of an American President. Many American citizens will seriously consider whether this insidious English influence will tend to prejudice the Presidential mind against the methods and systems and institutions of his own country, no matter how provenly successful those institutions may be.

Many thoughtful citizens will be led to ponder on how far Mr. Wilson's attitude toward the American protective tariff is influenced by his Federalistic frame of mind and his English sources of information.

Mr. Wilson's opposition to the protective principle is not inherently or essentially Democratic.

Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, recognized the principle of protection and advocated discriminating duties in favor of American shipping and reciprocity treaties in favor of American trade.

Mr. Wilson is FUNDAMENTALLY opposed to the principle of protection, and his idea of radical, tariffless trade reduction is but an expression of the English free trade theories of Cobden and Mill.

Mr. Wilson is an English free trader.

He may obscure his utterances, but he cannot conceal his acts.

Mr. Wilson's political economy is the political economy of another nation and of another age.

It is the political economy of a nation that is passing and of an age that is past.

Mr. Wilson's theories are the theories of books, and of British books,

but of British books that are no longer believed by the patriotic and practical and progressive Englishmen of today.

The United States of America have given an example to the world in progress and prosperity, in advancement and enlightenment, in happiness and contentment.

The nations of the world have turned toward this country in admiration and amazement.

The methods and systems and institutions of our country have been studied and imitated in every foreign nation, except, perhaps, in England.

England is slow to learn and reluctant to learn, but nevertheless she is beginning to learn, and the most advanced and intelligent thought in England today is in favor of an imperial federation, with free trade among its component States and colonies, but with a policy of protection toward the rest of the world.

Germany and France have long prospered under protection, and through intelligent appreciation and imitation of other American ideas and institutions.

The realization that this country is the greatest country in the world and the appreciation of the causes which have made it the greatest country in the world are almost universal throughout the world, except among the few remaining Federalists of the United States of America.

If there is to be tariff modification, the modern American policy should be the original Democratic policy of reciprocity and discriminating duties in favor of American products, American manufactures, American commerce and American trade.

In our tariff we have a weapon with which we can withstand the tariff weapons of other nations, but we must not abandon our weapon until other nations are ready to abandon theirs.

In the reduction of our tariff, through reciprocity, we have a method by which we can compel the reduction of the tariff of other nations, but of what value will be a policy of reciprocity which does not go into effect until after our tariff reductions have been made?

If we are to make tariff concessions which will be encouraging to the products and valuable to the producers in other nations, we should compel reciprocal concessions which will be equally stimulating to the products, equally beneficial to the producers, to the farmers, the manufacturers and the laborers in our own country.

Through reciprocity tariff reduction can be made coincident and coextensive with trade expansion.

Through reciprocity the injury to our manufacturers, to our farmers, to our laborers, due to the invasion of our markets by foreign products, would be compensated for by the advantages obtained by our manufacturers, our farmers and our laborers in the opening of foreign markets to our trade and our produce.

In the advocacy of intelligent reciprocity, rather than reckless and ruthless tariff reduction and commercial destruction, I have no selfish motives.

I have cattle ranches in Mexico, and it is proposed under Mr. Wilson's policy to bring beef free into the United States.

It would advantage me considerably from a merely sordid point of view to have Mexican beef allowed free into the United States market.

But, as a patriotic American citizen and a Jeffersonian Democrat, I do not believe that Mexican beef or any other Mexican product should be allowed free into the markets of the United States until American goods are allowed free into the markets of Mexico.

Under Mr. Wilson's programme it is proposed to allow white paper free into the markets of the United States from Canada.

I use over six million dollars' worth of white paper every year, and, from a merely selfish financial point of view, it would benefit me enormously to have white paper admitted free into the markets of the United States.

But, again, as a patriotic American citizen and a Jeffersonian Democrat, I do not believe that white paper or any other Canadian product should be admitted free into the United States until the products of the United States, or, at least, corresponding products of the United States, are admitted free into the markets of Canada.

The Canadians scornfully reject our proposals of reciprocity.

Are we in return to give them the full advantage of reciprocity without securing any reciprocal advantages for ourselves?

I am loath to criticize the policy of the Democratic party or of any man whom I labored to elect, but I am an American first, and a Democrat afterward, and I cannot consider the interests of my party above the interests of my country.

I shall hope to see the Democratic party fulfill its duty and rise to its opportunity.

I shall support it gratefully when it is right, but criticize it regretfully when it is wrong, and I shall continue to explore it not to be led by a Federalist fetish away from the fundamental Democratic principles of Thomas Jefferson, who was always not only a great Democrat, but a great American.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST